Time as a Physical Parameter of Independent Entities

This article explores the possibility of time as a physical parameter of independent entities, proposing a new framework for understanding time. It discusses the theoretical basis and possible physical significance of viewing time as a parameter associated with the internal state of an object.

In classical physics, time is seen as an independent, uniformly flowing parameter, used to measure the order and duration of events, a dimension detached from the three dimensions. What if we don't consider time as a dimension, but as a physical parameter of an independent entity, similar to the density and conductivity of an independent entity? What cannot be changed is that under normal circumstances, objects do indeed change with "time" (a relative time for me (humans), hereinafter referred to as "relative time"), such as a stone.

The building materials of the ancient Egyptian pyramids were made of various stones. According to historical calculations and simulations, we know that the stones used to build the pyramids were made of cut "squares". The uneven and irregular stones we see now are formed by the weathering effect of relative time.

So what is relative time? I think it is a kind of time quantity for the change of object molecules - the faster the speed of molecules at a specified distance, the faster the time. Suppose we are in a zero-gravity environment and throw a stone. The stone generates gravity. In general relativity, gravity also affects the passage of time. In a strong gravitational field, time flows slower than in a weaker gravitational field. This phenomenon is called gravitational time dilation. That is to say, the faster the time on this stone. Then gravity is the attraction between objects, which is related to the mass and distance of the object. When the temperature of the object rises, the average kinetic energy of the molecules increases. This means that the vibration of the molecules is more intense and the momentum increases. The increase in temperature

will cause the average distance of the molecules to increase. This is because the movement of the molecules is more intense, the original attraction is not enough, the molecules will run a little further than the original, which is seen macroscopically as thermal expansion and contraction. For my theory: the faster the speed of molecules at a specified distance, the faster the time. It can probably be proved, which also proves that each object has its own independent relative time.

Assuming that when a stone is in an ideal environment, no substance will interfere with it to change the movement of molecules, its time is x, and the temperature rises, the time is some kind of connection between x and (the assumed distance ÷ the movement speed of the molecule).

Hypothesis about time being a quantum entangled state Quantum entanglement reveals the non-local interactions between quantum systems in time and space. When two or more quantum systems are in an entangled state, an observation of one system will immediately affect the state of another system, even if they are far apart. Let’s boldly assume: two interacting quantum are actually the same quantum at different time points, which may mean that time itself may have some quantum properties, or there may be some deeper connection between time and quantum states. We assume that time itself has some quantum properties, then the internal time of each object may be part of its quantum state. In this way, quantum entanglement between different objects may cause their internal time flow rates to be relatively different. This means that if two objects are in a quantum entangled state, their time flow rate may change due to this entanglement relationship. It may mean that time is not a single, universally unified flow, but can flow in different ways between different quantum systems. There are many examples, such as the famous medical practitioner “Yahagi Naoki” “People Don’t Die” mentioned the phenomenon of tachypsychia - its meaning is that people feel that time is slow when they are overly dangerous (hereinafter referred to as Ah). If time is a single, universally unified flow, it is inexplicable. Ah’s time slows down, and other people’s (hereinafter referred to as Bh) time flows at a normal speed? This is obviously extremely contradictory. According to the assumption, when Ah’s time slows down (when people

face danger, the body will heat up), the relative time affected by the time quantum state, all changes. Although it sounds a bit crazy, it can be explained in this way.

This theory is currently a highly theoretical hypothesis, challenging the traditional concept of time in quantum mechanics and relativity.

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